

PART VI

S O C I A L

SECTION 1 PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
General . . . . .	1
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	2
Sanitation . . . . .	5
Medical Services . . . . .	6
Nursing Affairs . . . . .	8
Dental Affairs . . . . .	10
Veterinary Affairs . . . . .	12
Laboratories . . . . .	15
Pharmaceutical Affairs . . . . .	16
Public Assistance . . . . .	19
Women's Bureau . . . . .	27

GENERAL

1. The report on the work of Public Health and Welfare consists primarily of an account of departmental activities. Unfortunately there is no adequate system of reporting vital statistics as yet, but progress is being made in this field. Certain morbidity figures are here included but what they tell is limited without more complete population data than are available at present.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

2. An outbreak of cholera in the gun (county) of Sanchong, Kyongsang-namdo, during October was investigated by a control team sent by the Bureau of Preventive Medicine, Department of Public Health and Welfare. The team reported 14 proven cases of cholera, with 6 deaths, 4 recovered cases, and 4 carriers exhibiting very mild symptoms. The outbreak was well under control by the end of the month.

Table 1. Monthly Communicable Disease Report, South Korea  
31 August - 27 September 1947

Disease	Kyonggi- do	Kangwon- do	Cholla- namdo	Cholla- pukto	Chung- chong- pukto	Chung- chong- namdo	Kyong- sang- pukto	Kyong- sang- namdo	Seoul City	Cheju- do	Total
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Malaria	161	0	34	494	745	0	8	0	0	13	1,455
Diphtheria	15	2	2	6	5	1	2	4	10	0	47
Smallpox	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Typhus	1	3	0	0	24	8	0	0	3	0	39
Typhoid	3	7	19	27	43	21	20	61	3	0	214
Bacillary dysentery	16	2	1	9	4	12	3	12	11	0	70
Encephalitis	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	2	0	11
Relapsing fever	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	11
Epi. meningitis	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	8
Paratyphoid	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	6
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.



3. The communicable disease reports from the provinces of South Korea have been tabulated for the month of September (table 1). These statistics on communicable diseases are significant in that they show the diseases of greatest frequency. In order of importance, the five for which the incidences were the most frequent were: malaria, typhoid, dysentery, diphtheria and typhus. These data provide a base for preventive medicine and laboratory activities. The tables on status of biologicals for October indicate to some degree the results of the communicable disease reports (tables 2-5).

Table 2. Status of Biologicals,  
Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases (Korean)  
3-24 October 1947

Product	Unit	New	Disp.	On hand
Typhoid vaccine	cc	2,030,000	3,445,750	383,600
Smallpox vaccine	Vaccination	108,200	93,800	14,400
Typhus vaccine	cc	2,560	8,230	70,720
Cholera vaccine	cc	0	2,410,100	475,650
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	0	0	0
Rabies, human	Treatment	157	175	3
Pertussis vaccine	cc	53,950	34,150	19,980
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc	0	1,920	730
Typhoid diagn. antigen	cc	2	40	0
Para A diagn antigen	cc	0	20	0
Para B diagn antigen	cc	0	20	0
Tuberculin diagn antigen	cc	2,920	2,270	650
Typhoid diagn antiserum	cc	0	0	80
Typhus diagn antigen	cc	0	(640 dest)	0
Para A diagn antiserum	cc	0	2	86
Para B diagn antiserum	cc	0	2	86
Cholera diagn antiserum.O.	cc	0	0	0
Cholera diagn antiserum.V.	cc	0	0	0
Dysentery diagn antiserum.				
shiga	cc	0	0	26
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	150,000
Rabies vaccine, canine	cc	21,350	17,150	4,200
Tetanus antiserum	cc	1,600	0	1,600
Dysentery foreign	cc	0	0	26

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 3. Status of Biologicals,  
Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases (American)  
3-24 October 1947

Product	Unit	New	Disp.	On hand
Typhus vaccine	cc	0	485,200	104,040
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	0	24,290	200
Tetanus antiseium	vials	0	80	3,312
Tetanus toxoid	cc	0	3,000	13,980
Plague vaccine	cc	0	2,000	4,540
Diphtheria antitoxin	vials	0	93	12

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.



Table 4. Status of Biologicals,  
Institute for Veterinary Research, Anyang, Kyonggi-do  
(Korean) 3-24 October 1947

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Disp.</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Blackleg vaccine	cc	20,000	00	23,500
Blackleg serum	cc	8,000	0	21,600
Anthrax vaccine	cc	0	200	64,840
Anthrax serum (equine)	cc	0	0	0
Anthrax serum (bovine)	cc	18,000	0	39,200
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	15,000	85,000	63,800
Pullerum antigen	cc	200	450	720
Rabies vaccine, canine	cc	400	1,800	500
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	500
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	0	92,829
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	18,000	25,900	14,100
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	18,000	15,900	44,800
Tuberculin (bovine)	cc	800	150	650
Mallein	cc	0	0	0

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 5. Status of Biologicals,  
Institute for Veterinary Research, Pusan, Kyongsang-namdo  
(Korean) 22 September - 19 October 1947

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Disp.</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Smallpox vaccine	Vaccination	1,774,700	0	1,995,000
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	300	15,600
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	1,000	9,500
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	0	0	51,700
Blackleg vaccine	cc	102,200	30,000	179,000
Anthrax vaccine	cc	9,800	100	21,430
Hemorrhagic sept. vaccine	cc	0	300	114,000
Infectious pneumonia	cc	36,000	200	78,600
Tuberculin (bovine)	cc	170	0	200
Mallein	cc	1,300	100	2,430
Anthrax serum (bovine)	cc	0	1,000	19,500
Anthrax serum (equine)	cc	0	6,500	43,000
Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	0	920
Blackleg serum	cc	0	7,500	43,200
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	0	1,310
Contagious pneumonia of cattle antigen	cc	0	0	3,300
Malleus antigen	cc	0	0	36,900
Mixed serum of third virus and swine influenza	cc	0	300	9,600
Pullerum antigen	cc	0	0	4,920
Positive serum of cont. plural pneumonia of cattle	cc	0	0	0
Mallus bact. emulsion	cc	0	0	8,800

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.



4. The Bureau has completed final plans for the typhus control program for this fall and winter. Adequate supplies and vaccine are on hand; shipments of vaccine to the provinces began the last week in October. The program consists of vaccination and focal DDT dusting, as well as generalized dusting of all institutions, theaters, trains and jails.

#### SANITATION

5. Completion of an extensive rat-control program was announced. This program, to be carried out in all provinces in South Korea, includes traps and poison. The traps were bought from manufacturers in Seoul, and are copies of American traps. The program will go into effect early in November.

#### MEDICAL SERVICES

6. Six leper clinics were in operation at the end of October, and plans to increase the capacity of leprosaria in South Korea from 8,000 to 10,000 patients were formulated. One leper clinic is located at the Seoul National University Hospital, one at Severance Hospital in Seoul, one in Kyongsang-namdo, one in Kyongsang-pukto, and two in Cholla-namdo.

7. A directive was sent from the Director of the National Department of Public Health and Welfare to the provincial Bureaus of Public Health and Welfare requiring regular medical inspections of inmates of penal institutions. This was a result of reports that medical attention was badly lacking in such institutions.

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

8. Qualification examinations for nurses and midwives were held on 28 and 29 October at Seoul National University. A total of 101 midwives and 107 nurses took the examination.

9. The Nutrition Course for nurses (October through November 4) emphasized the use of American foods.

#### DENTAL AFFAIRS

10. The final entrance examinations for admittance to this year's freshman class at Seoul Dental College were completed, and 45 applicants chosen. This brings the enrollment of the first-year class to 90.

11. As of 31 October, there were 504 fully licensed dentists serving the 20,000,000 people in South Korea, of whom 383 were practicing, and 106 "local" dentists, of whom 74 were in practice. "Local" dentists are trained through apprenticeship, examined and issued a five-year certificate for limited practice in a specified locality.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

12. Enrollment at the College of Veterinary Medicine of Seoul National University for the present school year totals 87. Forty-seven are in the pre-professional school, 31 are freshmen, 3 are sophomores, and 6 are juniors who have already graduated from the Suwon Agricultural College and hold veterinarian licenses. A total of approximately 50 textbooks and reference books pertaining to various phases of veterinary science were obtained through the Department of Public Information and turned over to the college library. These books fill an urgent need for modern reference



material. Special emphasis is being placed this year on clinical instruction, a phase heretofore neglected in Korean veterinary medicine.

13. Field trips resulting from reported swine diseases in Chungchong-namdo, Chungchong-pukto, Kyonggi-do, and Cholla-pukto have shown the diseases to be swine plague (pasteurellosis). Over 700 pounds of sulfanilamide from the U. S. Army have been turned over to the Korean Veterinary Service to combat the disease. Reports indicate that the drug is proving very effective.

14. At the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and officials of the National Veterinary Service of Japan, a small quantity of the rabbit-strain of rinderpest virus was flown to Japan for research work there. The virus was originally developed at the National Institute for Veterinary Research at Pusan. Rinderpest is an infectious disease chiefly affecting cattle and occasionally sheep.

#### LABORATORIES

15. The fieldwork for a nutritional survey of all provinces in South Korea was conducted by the National Chemistry Laboratory during October.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

16. A total of 1,764 narcotic licenses were issued by the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs as of 31 October 1947 (table 6).

Table 6. Narcotic Licenses Issued in South Korea  
As of 31 October 1947

<u>Location</u>	<u>Wholesale</u>	<u>Pharmacist</u>	<u>Doctor</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul City	2	29	548	579
Kyonggi-do	1	8	233	242
Kangwon-do		4		4
Chungchong-namdo	1	2	168	171
Chungchong-pukto			37	37
Kyongsang-namdo		20	246	266
Cholla-namdo		6	209	215
Kyongsang-pukto		7	236	243
Cholla-pukto	-	1	6	7
Total	4	77	1,683	1,764

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

17. During October, 48 pharmacists were registered by the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs.

18. Twenty-three applications for the manufacture of patent medicines were submitted during October. Twenty-two were approved.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

19. Basic winterization plans for the 9 national refugee camps along the 38th parallel were initiated during October. The excavated-tent plan was adopted and construction begun. This plan provides for a 3-foot excavation and a floor covered with 6 inches of rice husks, rice straw, and rice bags for insulation to cut down fuel costs.



20. Supplies from LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) to Kaesong, Uijongbu and Chunchon National Refugee Camps consisted of layettes and miscellaneous clothing for needy refugees. Flannel sheets to be made into clothing were sent from welfare supplies. Sufficient additional blankets were received at the refugee camps to provide each refugee with three or four while in the camp.

21. Reports from the provinces on the progress of the Refugee Housing Plan, initiated in November 1946, indicated that 19,707 single or multiple-type dwellings have been completed as of 30 September 1947 (see table 7). The majority of these were constructed in rural areas as part of the broad resettlement program.

Table 7. Minimum-Cost Dwellings Completed by Provinces, South Korea, for Homeless Refugee Families under 1946 Welfare Housing Program - Through 30 September 1947

<u>Province</u>	<u>Units completed</u>	<u>Units under construction</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul City	100		100
Kyonggi-do	1,854	58	1,912
Chungchong-pukto	1,500		1,500
Chungchong-namdo	5,100		5,100
Cholla-pukto	963		963
Cholla-namdo	1,305	601	1,906 <sup>a/</sup>
Kyongsang-pukto	3,660		3,660
Kyongsang-namdo	4,840	660	5,500
Kangwon-do	321		321
Cheju-do	<u>64</u>	<u>        </u>	<u>64</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>19,707</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>21,026</u>

<sup>a/</sup> In addition to this number, Cholla-namdo reported the housing of an additional 2,631 refugee families through repair of buildings.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

22. The final plan for distributing dried skim milk through provincial Health and Welfare Bureaus was completed and released to the provinces on 4 October. The allotment of milk will be based on the estimated needs of each province, and will be distributed to medical and welfare agencies. Children through primary school age who belong to families eligible for relief, orphanages, leprosaria, hospitals and clinics will receive the milk. No milk has been received as yet from the United States, but the plan is organized to go into immediate effect upon receipt of the milk.

23. Reports from Kyongsang-namdo indicate that distribution of an inner or an outer garment was made to a total of 40,081 needy persons by the Pusan City Welfare Department. These garments were from surplus army clothing and from the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia. From 1-10 October, the Pusan City Welfare Organization moved 364 refugee families (1,420 persons) to emergency quarters.

24. A welfare workers' training course at Seoul National University was begun on 1 October. The classes met from six to eight o'clock four nights a week and continued throughout the month. The enrollment of 188 consisted of university students, welfare workers, and university professors.



25. The General Relief Bureau, with the cooperation of the Seoul City Welfare Department, began distribution of locally manufactured muslin cloth with the issuance of 1,520 yards to 304 needy families in Seoul.

26. During October, broad policies for guiding welfare officials were developed by the General Relief Bureau to insure granting of relief supplies only to persons eligible for public assistance. These policies were:

- a. Population and relative need will be the basis of allocations of relief supplies from provincial to gun (county) officials;
- b. Field visits should be made by provincial officials to determine proper distribution of relief goods;
- c. Only county welfare officials may distribute supplies to needy people;
- d. Relief supplies must not be sold by provincial or county officials under any circumstances; and
- e. Distributing officials should stress the fact that goods must not be sold by recipients.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

##### Women's Magazine

27. The monthly magazine published by the Women's Bureau is called "New Homemaking" (Sal Sal Nim). It began publication in January 1947. It is written in the Korean alphabet (see EDUCATION) with an occasional bracketed word in Chinese characters. The magazine contains material to highlight the different aspects of women's life and interests. Its purpose is to raise the status of Korean women.

28. The November-December issue, completed and on the press in October, contains "General Lerch's Last Words to Korean Women," by Dr. Koh, Whang-kyun (Evelyn), Director of the Bureau. Just two days before he went to the hospital, General Lerch said to her, "If Korea wants to reach the highest civilized standard, Korean's attitude toward women must change. However, if such an attitude should be dictated to your country by the authorities, then it will go back very easily to the old standard. The sounder way is for the women to get together and build up a really good democracy with equality of men and women." He also stated, "Do not feel that you are weak. You have behind you the four women members in the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly; you have behind you several million members in the women's organizations of Korea. And remember that even the women in the United States had to fight and even go to jail for equal rights, so don't ever allow yourselves to become discouraged."

29. Among the nineteen pages of tributes to General Lerch was a poem, "To General Lerch Who Has Gone," written by Mo, Yun-Sook, an outstanding woman poet of Korea.

30. Examples of other subjects in this issue of the magazine are: Women and the Korean Alphabet; Kimchi (the spiced winter pickle made from Chinese cabbage); Home Life and Economics; How Ewha College for Women was Founded; Religion: A Christmas Story;



A report from the International Assembly of Women; the fifth of a lecture series, "Common Sense Sociology;" "Freedom and Responsibility in a Democracy"; articles on beauty culture, the home, nutrition, child care; a picture story for children; a serialized novel.

#### Provincial Organizations

31. On 6 October, the Director of the Women's Bureau left Seoul on a 40-day tour of South Korea. While on the journey she asked the governor of each province to set up a sub-section of the Bureau, and everyone of the nine governors complied.

#### Committee on Rehabilitation of Ex-Prostitutes

32. In an effort to forestall as much as possible the problems which will follow in the wake of the abolition of the Japanese-promulgated Prostitution Law (the abolition date is 28 January 1948), Dr. Keh formed a committee in each province to work on the rehabilitation of the ex-prostitute and at the same time protect the girls and the public.



CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Korean Alphabet Day . . . . .	1
Textbooks and Schools . . . . .	3
Scholarships for Study in the United States . . . . .	7
Technological Training Board . . . . .	13
Nursing Education . . . . .	15
Teacher Training . . . . .	16
College Affairs . . . . .	18
Education in Cheju-do . . . . .	26

KOREAN ALPHABET DAY

1. Korean Alphabet Day was celebrated in South Korea on 9 October, because on that date in 1446, the Korean alphabet was brought to the people by King Se-Jong. His royal edict stated:

"The spoken language of the Koreans is different from that of Chinese. The Chinese characters and the Korean speech are not easily assimilated and as a result unlearned and ignorant people cannot express their thoughts in writing. Out of real compassion and sympathy, I have invented an easy script of 24 phonetic symbols which the common people can easily understand and easily learn; and in so doing they will be able to use them daily in the exercise of reading and writing."

2. However, the scholars scorned the alphabet as fit only for women, and continued their bondage to Chinese characters. Today, after more than 500 years, the alphabet is coming into its own. It is so simple that the average person who can speak the language, can learn to read and write simple Korean in a few days.

TEXTBOOKS AND SCHOOLS

3. Since the liberation, Korean educators and their American advisors have been hard at work supervising the writing and printing of textbooks in the Korean alphabet. These range from books for primary grades through the university level.

4. At present more than 15 percent of the total population of South Korea (roughly 20,000,000) are in school (see table 1). For comparison, in 1940, the percentage of persons (5 to 25 years of age) who were attending school in the United States was 21 percent of the total population. However, in Korea all age levels are included.



Table 1. Schools and Enrollment, South Korea  
As of 1 October 1947

<u>School</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
Elementary <u>a/</u>	3,312	2,109,002
Middle <u>b/</u>	217	118,807
Normal	19	10,343
Folk <u>c/</u>	8,703	773,677
Technical	176	96,484
Colleges or universities	25	13,827
Total	12,452	3,122,140

- a/ Elementary schools include the first six grades; middle schools, the next six grades.  
b/ Few of the middle schools are coeducational.  
c/ Folk schools were established to teach adult illiterates to read and write.

SOURCE: Department of Education.

#### Publication and Paper Shortage

5. During September, 481,800 textbooks were printed by the Department of Education. In October this fell to 339,754 due to the paper shortage. In late September, the Department reported 23 completed and approved manuscripts on hand, 18 of which deal with elementary subjects and 5 with middle-school subjects. Since that time more manuscripts for textbooks have been approved.

6. Among the more important books published were the Sixth Grade History of Korea, and the approved Atlas of Korea. The Second Grade Reader, Vol. 1 and the Arithmetic for Grade 6 are now being printed.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES

##### Policy

7. It is the policy of the Office of Foreign Affairs to encourage presentation of scholarships to Koreans who are already working in their professions and careers and who need additional study. An instance of this is the selection of Dean Rhee, Tai Kyu, of the College of Arts and Sciences, Seoul National University, who was selected as the Rockefeller Foundation candidate to spend three months in America studying educational administration and organization of colleges of arts and sciences in university systems.

##### Medical Scholarships

8. Prior to 1947, ten practicing physicians were sent to the United States under Rockefeller Foundation scholarships. Up to 1 November 1947, 16 more were sent to the United States for further study. Of this number 10 were practicing physicians; 6 were pre-medical students.

9. In addition to the 26 medical students, 45 Koreans went to the United States in October to study in the following fields: 6 in education; 3, engineering; 2, natural sciences; 1, business; 2, agriculture; 3, arts and letters; 7, social sciences, such as economics and political science; 1, home economics; 10, music; 10, theology. There are at present more than 25 Koreans being processed for study in the United States.



### Sponsorship of Korean Students

10. Most of the students going to the United States are being sponsored by philanthropic, medical, educational and religious organizations, and by American Army personnel and civilians.

### Reports for Rockefeller Foundation

11. At the request of the Rockefeller Institute special reports are being prepared on the condition of higher education in Korea. These will be sent to the Foundation to aid them in formulating policies regarding projects for Korea.

12. A request has been made by the Department of Education for Dr. Irvine McQuarrie of the Rockefeller Foundation to come to Korea for a six-week survey of medical education. Dr. McQuarrie is at present in Japan serving as consultant and making a survey of medical education.

### TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING BOARD

13. As stated in last month's report, 200 million won were approved by the South Korean Interim Government to finance 6 technical and vocational training projects established by the Technological Training Board to provide trained personnel for the industries of South Korea. On 23 September the Department of Education reported, "The Secretariat of the Technological Training Board is working at full speed and programs are being started within 10 days after the Board has voted approval of the money. To date, the Board has approved programs totalling 14 percent of the 200 million won which are to be expended."

14. Among the projects approved by the Technological Training Board in October were:

(a) Establishment of 16 farm training schools to be conducted by the Department of Agriculture at a cost of 10,537,240 won for 1,600 trainees.

(b) Department of Transportation:

<u>Training school</u>	<u>No. of trainees</u>	<u>Amount of won</u>
Railway Car Inspectors	90	939,280
Railway Engineering Technicians	250	2,091,760
Railway Electrical Technicians	100	1,018,880
Railway Operating Technicians	165	5,112,400
Car Repairing Technicians	NA	1,106,880
Inspecting and Repairing Technicians	391	2,977,020
Station Forces Training Institute	360	1,178,130
Back Shop Technicians	240	<u>1,601,680</u>
Total		16,026,030

SOURCE: Department of Education. .

### NURSING EDUCATION

#### Responsibility for Schools of Nursing Education

15. During October the Department of Education reported the following agreement on nursing education with the Department of Public Health and Welfare:



"(a) This department will have full responsibility for schools of nursing education associated with educational institutions.

"(b) The Department of Public Health and Welfare will have full responsibility for schools of nursing education in other institutions.

"(c) The Department of Public Health and Welfare will prescribe minimum standards and curricula for all schools of nursing.

"(d) This department will aid with the purely educational activities involved in these schools when the Department of Public Health and Welfare needs such assistance."

#### TEACHER TRAINING

##### Taegu Normal School

16. Due to increased enrollment, the Normal College in Taegu, the capitol of Kyongsang-pukto, has requested a deficiency appropriation of two and half million won.

##### Meeting of English Teachers

17. On October 14, 143 middle school and college English teachers attended a meeting at the Duk Seo Primary School, Seoul. The program consisted of a demonstration of the Army language method by Min, Sam Kih, who was trained at the American Language Institute.

#### COLLEGE AFFAIRS

##### Settlement between Colleges

18. Korea University, a private institution, has taken care of all damages done by their students to the College of Commerce, Seoul National University in a recent intercollegiate "incident." However, Korea University refused to pay hospital expenses for injured students because of injury to their students in earlier incidents.

19. The trouble started when a student who had been expelled for Communistic activities and another student of Korea University stated that two of their number had been abducted by College of Commerce students. Almost a thousand KU students left their classes, went to the College of Commerce, and, without opposition from students or faculty of that college, broke windows, injured students and faculty. Police arrested about 40 KU students. Later inquiry disclosed that the two College of Commerce students had never been abducted at all.

20. When the president of KU and the American Adviser of the Bureau of Higher Education visited the jail, the latter reported, "These students behaved like typical repentant college students. Only two or three were surly and acted as if they were ringleaders of the incident." He explained, "Basically, the cause of most student trouble in the colleges of Korea is the fact that student activities outside the classroom are largely without the participation or supervision of faculty or college administrators. The students expect, and are encouraged to expect, that professors and administrators will stay away from their meetings, as these activities are considered 'student business.' No planned program of faculty-student relations, student convocation, student counselling . . . exists in Korean colleges as we know it in America. The students secure no advice or counselling from recognized college authorities on matters with which they are concerned, and make numerous mistakes in their



decisions at their meetings, which are often far from democratic in nature. . . . The situation cannot be materially improved until we succeed in convincing the faculties that college officials must take steps to control students if college education is to be worthy of the name."

### Seoul National University

21. A general student-faculty get together was held 26 October at the College of Medicine. The Department of Education reports that this is new for Korea, and "hoped that other colleges will follow suit."

22. One hundred sixty-two medical students, dropped in the disturbances of last year, will be readmitted to the College of Medicine, after passing make-up examinations for last year's second semester tests. The examinations started on 20 October.

23. Three Korean professors have been added to the College of Veterinary Science. These are professors of bacteriology, chemistry, and anatomy.

24. Lee, Choon Ho, has been approved by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly as president of Seoul National University. Mr. Lee is a graduate of Ohio State University and was a professor of mathematics at Chosen Christian College for many years.

25. On 15-16 October, 632 persons took entrance examinations for the new secondary teacher training at the College of Education. This training will include mathematics, home economics, Korean language, social studies, and physical education. The 236 accepted students will attend special classes until March, when they will enroll in the regular college classes.

### EDUCATION IN CHEJU-DO

#### Survey of Education

26. In September, the Advisor to the Bureau of Research, Department of Education, went to Cheju-do, the island province south of the Korean mainland, to participate in two teachers' institutes. While on the island he made a survey of education. The following information is based entirely on his report.

27. The people of Cheju and the administrator of the province have a vital interest in the schools. During 1946, the number of accredited elementary schools increased from 45 to 96; the number of accredited middle schools increased from 2 to 8.

#### Teacher Shortage

28. The problem of teachers in Cheju-do is very critical. In the accredited middle schools there is a shortage of more than 70 teachers, which includes 60 vacancies and 10 temporary teachers who are inadequately trained. The shortage in the accredited elementary schools is 471, which includes 274 vacancies and 197 temporary teachers (tables 2 and 4). Dismissal of many teachers due to political activities, alleged or otherwise, unfortunately is responsible for part of this shortage. An intelligent solution must be found if education is to go forward as the people of Cheju-do wish.



Table 2. Teachers and Staff of Accredited Middle Schools, Cheju-do  
South Korea, 30 September 1947

Name of middle school	Kind of school	Extra rooms available if repaired	Teaching facilit- ies & eqpt	Number of teachers present staff			Vacan- cies
				Re- quired	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	
Agri- cultural	public	12 or more	fair	30	13	5	12
Chyun	private	none	none	16	8	-	8
Cheju	private	none	none	14	7	-	7
Cheju Girls	private	none	none	14	2	-	12
Aiworl	public	none	none	10	1	2	7
Dai Chung	public	few	none	14	8	2	4
Surkuipo	public	none	none	16	11	1	4
Kimyong	public	none	none	7	1	-	6
Total				121	51	10	60

SOURCE: Bureau of Education, Cheju-do.

Dai Chung Middle School

29. There is a conflict between the 9th Constabulary and the Dai Chung Middle School over the buildings at the old airfield of the Japanese army. The school moved into the building with governmental permission. Later, the 9th Constabulary took over one of the best school buildings on which the school had already spent 500,000 won for repairs. The principal stated the constabulary not only has not reimbursed the school for repair expense, but intends to utilize additional space. Thus there is constant friction. The principal also stated this situation was reported to the Department of Education, Seoul, in September 1946, but no action was taken. This matter should be settled immediately.

Table 3. Number of Students  
In the Eight Accredited Middle Schools in Cheju-do, South Korea  
as of 30 September 1947

Name of middle school	Kind of school	Academic years	Classrooms in use	Number of students		
				Total	Boys	Girls
Agricultural	public	8	12	656	656	-
Chyun	private	3	8	427	427	-
Cheju	private	3	5	310	310	-
Cheju Girls	private	3	5	293	-	293
Aiworl	public	3	3	210	206	4
Dai Chung	public	3	7	446	417	29
Surkuipo	public	3	6	424	391	33
Kimyong	public	2	2	155	155	-
Total			46	2,921	2,562	359

SOURCE: Bureau of Education, Cheju-do.



### Non-Accredited Middle Schools

30. In addition to 8 accredited, there are 6 non-accredited middle schools in Cheju-do. Two of these are in the city of Cheju. One is an elementary teacher training school with 72 students, 45 men and 27 women. These students are graduates of three-year middle schools. All teachers are voluntary. The other non-recognized school in the city is the Syn Sung Girls Middle School, a Catholic night school with 110 students. The principal wants to have the school accredited.

Table 4. Number of Pupils  
In Accredited Elementary Schools, Cheju-do, South Korea  
30 September 1947

Gun (county)	No. of schools	Total	Boys	Girls	New	Classrooms	No. of teachers		
						Re-	New	Temp.	Vacan-
						quired			cies
N. Cheju	53	22,805	15,429	7,376	361	426	149	119	158
S. Cheju	43	13,313	9,170	4,143	244	283	89	78	116
Total	96	36,118	24,599	11,519	605	709	238	197	274

SOURCE: Bureau of Education, Cheju-do.

### Few Girls Receiving Secondary Education.

31. The number of girls receiving secondary education in Cheju-do is low. Only about 12 percent of the number in middle schools are girls as against 32 percent in the elementary schools. In Cheju-do, as throughout Korea generally, boys have first consideration. The attention of teachers and leaders of the province was called to the importance of education for girls in a democracy and especially in Cheju-do where so many Korean women are engaged in economic activities.

### Teacher's Institutes

32. Two teachers' institutes were held in Cheju-do in September. One was in Cheju from September 24-26, inclusive; the other one, in Surkuipo, from September 28-30, inclusive. Great interest was shown by teachers and community in both institutes. Attendance was excellent.



CONTENTS

	Paragraph
General . . . . .	1
Distribution . . . . .	2
Press Releases . . . . .	3
Publications . . . . .	6
Information Centers . . . . .	9
Radio . . . . .	10
Motion and Still Picture Section . . . . .	13

GENERAL

1. The public information program in South Korea is designed to keep the Korean people informed of the progress of their Interim Government and the Military Administration. The Department of Public Information is charged with this responsibility, though much of the work is done in cooperation with other agencies such as Public Information Office of XXIV Corps and the Office of Civil Information of USAFIK.

DISTRIBUTION

2. The major channels for the dissemination of information are the newspapers, radio, posters and handbills, while the secondary channels include libraries, the schools, police, transportation employees, constabulary and coast guard. The agencies of the last group are utilized primarily to disseminate information in which they are especially interested. Planes have dropped news leaflets into the small villages on special occasions. The Mobile Education train (Office of Civil Information) has made six trips into the country districts since July 1947. A staff of Americans and Koreans who accompany the train show short documentary films to audiences up to 5,000, make speeches, distribute printed matter, set up pictorial exhibits and carry out opinion surveys.

PRESS RELEASES

3. Stories written to stimulate the Koreans to help themselves are distributed to Korean correspondents at daily press conferences. During the month of October, 95 news items were written and released by the press section of the Department of Public Information. In addition several special releases were distributed at press conferences.

4. Subject material of the press releases for the most part concerned activities of Korean Government Offices, but in some instances stories were about individuals; the involvements of the government offices were only incidental. The press section of the Department of Public Information pays particular attention to publicizing imports furnished Korea through Services of Civilian Supply. In writing the account every effort is made to find and publish the specific purposes to which the material will be put and what such use will mean to the people of the country. Each day's press release also carries selected foreign news items, usually from the United States. These items are chosen with special reference to the work of the United Nations in relation to Korea.



5. Selection of subjects for news items, however, is not held as an arbitrary prerogative of the Department of Public Information. Questions the Korean correspondents ask at press conferences are used as "leads" for the stories to be written; the correspondents are also encouraged to suggest the stories they want. By this means the government tries to answer the questions in the minds of the Korean people.

#### PUBLICATIONS

6. The Department of Public Information regularly publishes a weekly newspaper called "Farmers Weekly," of special interest to farmers but which also briefly covers the world news relating to Korea. Because of the lack of newsprint only one issue, No. 83, was printed in October. The Office of Civil Information, USAFIK, issues a weekly publication (100,000 copies) entitled "World News," which provides the rural population with short summaries and articles on world affairs.

7. Special pamphlets and posters are issued for distribution as the need arises. Rice collection posters, for example, were particularly important during October; there was a need for public education on the world food situation and the importance of Korea's collection.

8. A particularly interesting and important pamphlet which included the text of a letter by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge to the Korean people concerning the proposal the United States made to the United Nations on Korea was dropped by airplane. 1,060,000 copies were printed and distributed from Seoul to smaller air bases in South Korea. The following day smaller planes took off from these air fields and dropped copies in the individual villages. In this way, the smaller centers, many of which do not even have a radio, were informed of the United States policy in a minimum amount of time. The Office of Civil Information, USAFIK, supervised this operation.

#### INFORMATION CENTERS

9. Seven information centers are open, four in Seoul, two in Pusan, and one in Kaesong (near the 38° parallel). These centers are basically libraries where the Koreans can refer to American magazines and books.

#### RADIO

10. The Radio Bureau has 11 stations in the following locations: Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Mokpo, Kwangju, Iri, Chonju, Taejon, Chunchon, Moson and Kangnun. They broadcast news, special speeches, educational programs, music and entertainment. In co-operation with the government special attention has been paid to rice collection. "The Farmers Hour" (the entire program of Sunday, 30 October) was built around the Rice Collection Law. Its regulations were carefully explained. During October the National Police broadcast, "The Tiger" and the Government Hour program took up the subjects of the use of medicines by the public, Korean housing problems, and juvenile delinquency.

11. A new series of live-talent Korean musical broadcasts has been started on a half-hour show every Sunday at noon. The starting time of the "Voice of America" broadcast has been changed from 2200 to 2330 hours (the best time spot of the system) to make it available to more listeners.



12. In preparation for November broadcasts the program department sent two men to each province to get provincial material that would be of wide interest; the history, the customs and the music of various provinces. A portable recording unit was used to take down the folk tales and music and interesting interviews with people of every section.

#### MOTION AND STILL PICTURE SECTION

13. The Motion and Still Picture Section of the Department of Public Information controls, maintains and supplies all films shown in the 65 theaters throughout South Korea. After release to agencies, the films are re-checked in the theaters for content, audience reaction, attendance and complete censorship. During October, 21 United States full length feature picture films were reviewed, adapted and licensed for feature run in the Class A Korean theaters. In addition to feature pictures, 4 travelogues and 11 newsreel were distributed. For Korean exhibition, 15,000 feet of newsreel 35-mm. film were released and twenty 16-mm. projectors prepared by the Motion Picture Section for use in the provinces. The Motion Picture section has started preparation of a documentary film covering Services of Civilian Supply operations. The film is about 80 percent complete.

14. The Still Section of the Department of Public Information during October made 200 photographs of various activities and news events throughout South Korea. The Visual Production Section of the Office of Civil Information turns out approximately 10 panels a week, which consist of about 10 photographs each, with captions and explanatory material in Korean. These panels are topical and deal with American life. A panel may describe sports, agricultural methods, political procedures, member of the President's cabinet or feminine fashions. When these panels have been displayed in one center they are moved to other spots.



CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Russian Proposal . . . . .	2
General Election . . . . .	4
Ban on the Transportation of Rice . . . . .	5
General . . . . .	6

1. The chief topics of discussion by the press during October were the Russian proposal for the withdrawal of USSR and American troops and the general election. Much interest was also aroused by the Korean newspapers concerning Executive Order No. 8 designed to carry out Public Act No. 6 and National Food Regulation No. 6. This order banned the transportation of rice until the rice collection program was completed.

RUSSIAN PROPOSAL

2. Moderate papers, such as Seoul Times, supported the program of the United States. These papers asserted that immediate withdrawal of all troops would be followed at once by a red coup d'etat in Korea. They called the Soviet proposal a propaganda measure designed to keep the United Nations from considering the case of Korea and also pointed out that the Korean situation was paralleled in Greece and Germany. They further stated that Koreans were too divided among themselves not to suffer from the withdrawal of the troops.

3. Thinking along the same line of the international aspects of the case, the extreme leftist Dok Lib Sinbo (Independence News), deplored the seeming revival of the balance of power. This paper praised the Russian proposal for mutual withdrawal and was gaily confident that Koreans "would peaceably establish a left and right wing coalition government, which would punish pro-Japanese . . . assuming that there would be dissension between Koreans and pro-Japanese, it would not mean civil war." The paper also stated that leftist reasoning was this: (1) the United States proposals were unnecessarily complicated, (2) a free democratic election could be held without surveillance of the United Nations, and (3) American reluctance to set a withdrawal date indicated a long occupation.

GENERAL ELECTION

4. The subject of a general election and more precisely, the date of the proposed election aroused varied opinions. Dr. Rhee, Syngman, favored an immediate election, stating his views several times during the month. On 18 October, extreme rightist newspaper Hyun Dai Ilbo (Modern Daily News) published the following statement, allegedly from Dr. Rhee:

"A general election in South Korea must be conducted and a government established. This plan was approved by the State Department, General MacArthur, and General Hodge. The Commanding General and the Military Governor of South Korea, the late General Lerch, more than once announced that there would be a general election in South Korea regardless of what is going on in the Joint Commission. They have been making this promise to the people in the name of their own government and if they do not carry out this promise, the masses will not have faith in them. A Korean representative must take a seat in the United Nations General Assembly



as an official representative and help America to carry out her plan in helping Korea. As we said in the past, if a foreign country helps us in solving our problem, without our own cooperation, the result will not be satisfactory. I do not see any obstacle in carrying out the general election law. In fact, this will help everybody. There is no need of postponing the election on one pretext after another. I advise once again to conduct a general election in South Korea, even for South Korea alone."

#### BAN ON THE TRANSPORTATION OF RICE

5. Korean newspapers, such as neutral Choong Ang Shin Mun (Central Times), extreme rightist Dong-A Ilbo (Oriental Daily News), neutral Cha Yoo Shin Mun (Korean Free Press), and all leftist papers objected to the ban on rice transportation. They blamed the measure for the sudden jump in price. To gain the favor of consumers, an increase in the rice allotment was urged and to please the farmers, an increase in price was advocated in spite of the fact that most of the objectors conceded that relaxing controls or increasing the price would boom the black market and increase inflation. This opposition was especially notable during the last week of October and apparently was based more on political rather than economic reasons.

#### GENERAL

6. Comments on the report by the Chief of Police (15 August) of a plotted rebellion were varied. Extreme rightist papers, Hyun Dai Ilbo (Modern Daily News) and Dong-A Ilbo (Oriental Daily News) seized the occasion to criticize the government for its "too general and lukewarm policy" toward "undemocratic elements." Only one extreme leftist paper, Nolyowk In Min (Laboring People), attempted to put all the blame for whatever was bad in South Korea on the extreme rightists, and denied any connection between the Soviet and the South Korea Labor Party.

7. Other topics discussed were the recess of the US-USSR Joint Commission and the rightists efforts to get Miss Kim and Dr. Rhee sent as delegates to the United Nations. A wild report was circulated to the effect that Chinese "Communists" had invaded Inchon. The facts of the story were that a Chinese ship was found to be carrying six properly registered rifles for its protection.

8. Rightist papers, such as Kyeng Hyang Shin Mun (Rural and Urban News), gave much space to the rightist meeting on 26 October on Nam San Mountain in Seoul. The purpose of the meeting was to publicize their opinions. They stressed the police report on leftist plans to turn Korea over to Russia, accusing even Ahn, Chai Hong, Civil Administrator, and Chough, Pyung Ok, of the Metropolitan Police, of being involved. They also demanded an immediate general election before 1 December. A petition which they planned to send to General Hodge was read. This requested him to disband all moderate parties on the ground that they were "opportunistic." The rice collection plan was attacked and the assertion made that "during Japanese occupation there had been enough rice even though six millions bags were shipped to Japan yearly."



CONTENTS

	Paragraph.
Purpose and Activities . . . . .	1
Membership . . . . .	2
First Anniversary Celebration . . . . .	3
Opposition . . . . .	4

PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES

1. The purpose and activities of the Korean National Youth, Inc., were stated by Brigadier General Charles G. Helmick, Acting Military Governor, in a memorandum to chiefs and advisers of all departments and agencies of the United States Army Military Government in Korea on 20 October. Some of his statements were:

"The Korean National Youth movement is an official activity of USAMGIK, and is working to prepare young men and women between the ages of 18 and 35 for participating citizenship in a 'democratic'--or representative--form of government.

"The objectives of the movement are CHARACTER - PATRIOTISM - CITIZENSHIP. The program is one of LEARNING BY DOING in the neighborhood, as a part of a myun (village) group of ten or more units of ten members each. The units for men and women operate independently, the women concentrating chiefly on the improvement of home conditions, while the men concentrate on helping to improve neighborhood and community conditions, in cooperation with municipal and other agencies.

"The movement is strictly non-political and non-military. Lee, Bum Suk, the duly elected National President, and his staff renounced all political affiliations and dropped all military titles, decorations, rank and military form of organization when the program was started. . . .

"In Korean National Youth, the response of the individual is drawn out by a code of honor which appeals to the conscience--rather than by coercion. Self-government, appreciation and recognition are the positive educational and leadership qualities that are inspired. In this movement, the friendly work and guiding hand are substituted for punishment or demerits."

MEMBERSHIP

2. Official membership totals reported are as follows:

July 31, 1947	157,218
August 31, 1947	174,770
September 30, 1947	199,014
October 31, 1947	290,333

FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

3. From 7-11 October, the first anniversary celebrations of the Korean National Youth, Inc., were held throughout South Korea. They report: "Over 300,000 active and potential members participated in these celebrations which were deliberately planned to increase the spirit of purpose and unity of the movement. They were



also planned to impress the public and to counteract recent vicious propaganda such as assertions that the organization is unpatriotic and overcome the various unfair activities launched against the movement by the extreme rightist Taedong political youth federation.

"The several objectives of the celebration were achieved, with about 10,000 uniformed members participating in the parade in the city of Seoul; 6,000 participating in the mass precision demonstration and the ceremonies at Seoul Stadium and about 7,000 in the First National Convention, in camp on the Han River.

"The camp for 6,000 out-of-town visitors, which was held on the sand-flats of the Han River, proved to be an outstanding morale feature as well as a real convention of delegates from throughout South Korea. While four neighboring provinces were represented in force, practically every principal city and gun (county) of south Korea had representatives present.

"The publicity section secured a wide and intensive publicity coverage with colored posters entitled 'The Hope of Korea,' with banners, pylons, newspaper, dodger, radio and photographic publicity. The Seoul newspapers gave heavy publicity to the event. Motion pictures, as well as hundreds of still photographs, were taken."

#### OPPOSITION

4. At the end of October, it was reported by the Korean National Youth, Inc., that "Taedong rightist terrorist groups continued and intensified their vicious propaganda on this movement." Nine new reports of cowardly terrorism were reported--including the stabbing and beating of Korean National Youth members who had orders to raise their hands and talk quietly--and the kicking and beating of their wives and children. No relief whatever has been received from the police on these gangster activities.